UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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15 October 1984

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Monaco

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

V.84-92153

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. During 1983, drugs continued to be seized only in very small quantities, except for one case of 38.8 g of heroin confiscated from one addict. In 1983, the number of cases rose from 14 in 1982 to 20, representing an increase of 42.85%, whereas the number of persons arrested (33) remained unchanged compared with the previous year.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Heroin	39 g	1
Cocaine	1 g	1
Cannabis herb	216 g	1
Cannabis resin	52 g	13

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 33 persons were arrested and 21 prosecuted for offences relating to the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Heroin	1	1
Cocaine	2	2
Cannabis	29	17
Cannabis plants	1	1

103a-b. Predominant age group: 18 - 25 years (55%). Two females were involved, as in 1982, however, 11 minors (10 males and 1 female) were involved compared with only 2 in 1982.

104a-b. Nationals of the following countries were involved: France (25), Italy (2), Argentina, Portugal, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia (1 each).

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1978/40.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Greece

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V.84-92156

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form 1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. -

93a-b. Small-scale scattered illicit cannabis cultivation was detected in several parts of the country and 1 489 plants were destroyed in campaigns undertaken by the competent authorities. 180 cannabis plants were discovered in a green house in Patras.

94a-b. No.

95a-b. 1 207 762 wild cannabis plants were discovered and destroyed between the months of May and August 1983.

96a-b. No.

97a-b. Codeine (510 doses), opium (90 g), morphine (721 ampoules), pethidine (1 784 doses), dextropropoxyphene (501 doses), amobarbital and hydrocodone were diverted by theft from pharmacies and by diversion of consignments arriving from abroad in the following towns and areas: Athens, Thessaloniki, Patra, Katerini and Volos.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. In 1983, there were 59 cases of smuggling narcotics into Greece. Drugs were found hidden in specially-prepared hiding places in traffickers' cars or concealed internally. Land, air, sea and mails were the usual means of transport. No new trafficking routes or methods of transport appeared. Cannabis resin was recently also detected concealed in cigarette packets and Nescafe tins.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	1 kg 103 g	8
Morphine	500 mg	1
Heroin	14 kg 929 g	146
Coca leaf	49 g	5
Cocaine	176 g	7
Cannabis	186 kg 130 g	371
Liquid cannabis	476 g	5
Cannabis plants	4 889 plants	89
Barbiturates	-	10
LSD	18 doses	3

100b. In 1983 there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of heroin and cannabis seized compared with the previous year. This is because in 1982 some large seizures (i.e. 28 kg of heroin and 8 000 kg of cannabis) were reported in single incidents.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale (per kg):	Dr.	US$*/
Opium	4 000 000 - 5 000 000	48 000 - 60 000
Heroin	11 000 000 - 13 000 000	132 000 - 156 000
Cannabis	100 000 - 120 000	1 200 - 1 440
Cannabis resin	150 000 - 170 000	1 800 - 2 040
Retail:		
Opium	6 000 - 7 000	72 - 84 per g
Heroin	18 000 - 20 000	216 - 240 per g
Cocaine	8 000 - 12 000	96 - 144 per g
Cannabis	180 000 - 200 000	2 160 - 2 400 per kg
Cannabis resin	230 000 - 250 000	2 760 - 3 000 per kg
Barbiturates-tranquillizers	200 - 300	2.40 - 3.60 per dose
LSD	400 - 500	4.80 - 6.00 per dose

101c-d. Information on purity of drugs is not available.

Prosecutions

102. 1 039 persons were arrested and 566 prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	17	12
Morphine	2	2
Heroin	314	238
Cocaine	16	8
Cannabis plants and seeds	126	44
Cannabis and cannabis resin	492	252
Amphetamines and other stimulants	1	1
Barbiturates	63	1
Depressants	6	6
LSD and other hallucinogens	2	2

103a-b. No.

*/ Rate of exchange: Dr. 1 = US$ 0.012

104a-b. The following foreigners, inter-alia, were involved: Germans (Federal Republic) - 23; Italians - 17; French - 15; Americans and Egyptians - 10 each; British - 8; Lebanese - 6; Australians, Netherlanders, Norwegians, Russians, Syrians and Tanzanians - 3 each; Austrians, Belgians, Chileans, Moroccans, Sudanese and Yugoslavs - 2 each.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1976/20.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Ivory Coast

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

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V.84-92159

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Six illicit cannabis plantations were detected. Campaigns were launched by the Police, Gendarmerie, Customs and the Water and Forest Resources Services to destroy illicit cultivation.

94a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. In 1983, illicit traffic with regard to cannabis continued to increase. Seizures of amphetamines and barbiturates were also reported. Cannabis was mainly imported from Ghana or obtained from the local - and constantly expanding - illicit cannabis cultivation. Trafficking activities directed towards Western-European countries by air or in the mails increased consistently. Seizures of amphetamine of Bulgarian provenance arriving via Guinea and of Immenoctal of French origin transiting neighbouring African countries were also reported. Traffickers became better organized and more careful. Means of concealment also became increasingly sophisticated.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Cannabis	2 548 kg 285 g 957 doses)	303
Amphetamines and other stimulants	4 kg 500 g) 33 469 doses)	89
Barbiturates	19 968 doses	63

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b. Wholesale:	CFAF	US$*/
Cannabis herb	30 000	78.00 per kg
	100	0.26 per dose
Amphetamines	150	0.39 per dose
Barbiturates	100	0.26 per dose

Retail: -

101c-d. -

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*/ Rate of exchange: CFAF 1 = US$ 0.0026

Prosecutions

102. 590 persons were prosecuted in connection with cannabis (383), amphetamines and other stimulants (116), and barbiturates (91).

103a-b. -

104a-b. Nationals from the following countries were involved with illicit drug traffic: Ghana (144), Burkina Faso (61), Mali (54), Niger (68), Guinea (41), Senegal (13), Nigeria (7), Lebanon (5), Ivory Coast (186), France (1), Gambia (3), the United States (1), Benin (4) and the United Republic of Cameroon (1). Ghanaians were mainly involved in connection with cannabis; Guineans and Malians with regard to amphetamine.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Ministry of Internal Security; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture (Water and Forest Department); Ministry of Finance (Customs); Ministry of Defense (Gendarmerie).

106. Specialized units: Ministry of Internal Security (Directorate of Narcotics Drugs Police).

107. Co-operation among drug law enforcement authorities and the centralization of information is now ensured through the Directorate of Narcotics Drugs Police of the Ministry of Internal Security.

108a-c. Liaison on a national basis is ensured by the Directorate of Narcotics and Drugs Police, which does not form part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol, but uses its channels.

109a-b. Liaison is maintained at the regional level.

Suggestions

110a-b. Promote closer co-operation among neighbouring countries at the sub-regional level.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Singapore

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

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V.84-92162

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling

98a-b. Opium, morphine and heroin were smuggled from the "Golden Triangle" area through Thailand and Malaysia into Singapore. Cannabis was smuggled in from Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Trafficking

99. "Ant" traffickers continued to obtain their supplies of cannabis and limited quantities of heroin across the causeway from Malaysia. A significant number of these traffickers were drug addicts themselves.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity
Opium	48 kg 271 g
Morphine	26 g
Heroin	2 kg 263 g
Other opiates (Dihydrocodeine)	211 doses
Cannabis	43 kg 966 g
Cannabis resin	12 kg 342 g
Non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers:	
- methaqualone	15 doses
- flunitrazepam	1 643 doses

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b

Wholesale (per kg):	S$	US$*/
Heroin No 3 (purity: 30-40%)	19 000 - 20 000	8 911 - 9 380
Raw opium	1 800 - 2 400	844 - 1 126
Morphine	23 000 - 26 000	10 787 - 12 194

*/ Rate of exchange: S$ 1 = US$ 0.469

Retail:	S$	US$*/
Heroin No 3 (in drinking straw - purity 30-40%	20	9.38 per 0.05 g
Opium (in packet)	5 - 7	2.35 - 3.28 per 1 g
Cannabis (in roll)	5	2.35 per 1.2 g
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	2 - 2.50	0.94 - 1.17 per dose

101c. No.

101d. Diluents used: Caffeine.

Prosecutions

102. 4 047 persons were arrested and 815 prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	284	84
Morphine	9	6
Other opiates	14	14
Synthetic narcotics	1	1
Heroin	3 514	531
Cannabis and cannabis resin	192	140
Non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers	33	29

103a-b. Age group: mostly between 20 and 34 years. Occupations: predominantly unemployed or labourers. The drug primarily involved was heroin.

104a-b. Nationals of Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Sweden, Thailand and the United States of America were involved with regard to the drugs seized.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Central Narcotics Bureau, Police Department and Customs Department.

106. Specialized units: Central Narcotics Bureau.

107. Co-ordination: Central Narcotics Bureau.

108a. The office ensuring liaison forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-c. No.

109a-b. Direct liaison is maintained with ICPO/Interpol, with the ASEAN Narcotics Liaison Office stationed in Indonesia, and with Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies of ASEAN Members and of other countries.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Republic of Korea

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V.84-92165

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-b. 0.06 of a hectare of illicit opium poppy cultivation was detected in Chun La Nam-Do, Chun La Buk-Do and Chung Cheong Nam-Do. Education and publicity campaigns against illicit cultivation were undertaken through the mass media and distribution of posters.

92a-b. No.

93a-b. Campaigns against illicit cannabis cultivation were undertaken: see para. 91a-b.

94a-95b. No.

96a-b. About 200 kg of methamphetamine were illicitly manufactured in Seoul-Si, Pusan-Si using mainly pseudoephedrine hydrochloride and ephedrine hydrochloride. Chrome, ether, zinc and other chemicals used were smuggled into the country.

97a-b. No.

Smuggling and Trafficking

98a-99. Yes.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	1 kg 756 g	2
Morphine	4 doses	2
Cannabis	94 kg 447 g	401
Cannabis resin	122 g	2
Opium poppies	8 167 poppies	64
Opium poppy seeds	183 g	8
Amphetamines and other stimulants	57 kg 363 g	289
Barbiturates	4 206 doses	33

100b. The number of cultivators of illicit opium (64) and opium poppies seized (8 167) increased considerably compared with the previous year (illicit opium cultivators: 15; opium poppies seized: 2 024).

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.	Wholesale:	W	US$*/	
	Methamphetamine (purity: more than 90 per cent)	6 - 7 million	7 800 - 9 100	per kg
101b.	Retail:			
	Methamphetamine (purity: more than 90 per cent)	20 million	26 000	per kg

101c-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 729 persons were arrested and 365 prosecuted in connection with offences related to the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	2	2
Morphine	2	2
Cannabis and cannabis resin	403	250
Amphetamines and other stimulants	289	97
Barbiturates	33	14

103a-b. Predominant age groups: Cannabis abusers (foreign army personnel, maids, etc.) were mostly in their twenties, whereas those abusing methamphetamine were more than 30 years old and unemployed.

104a-b. Nationals from Japan and the United States of America were involved with offences concerning cannabis and methamphetamine.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Ministry of Justice; National Police; Customs and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

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*/ Rate of exchange: W 1 = US$ 0.0013

106. Specialized units: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

107. Joint investigations are carried out quarterly.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-109b. -

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Austria

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V.84-92168

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Very small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation was detected and destroyed by the Police in the provinces of Carinthia, Lower Austria and Styria.

94a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. In general, there were no significant changes in illicit traffic in comparison with 1982. Beside the usual methods of concealment, smuggling of heroin in condoms and sealed cigarette packs (originating in Pakistan) was detected. There was increasing availability of heroin from Pakistan. It seems that the "Balkan route" has lost some of its importance and large shipments of cannabis from the Near and Middle East to Western Europe were smuggled by vessel.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	5 kg 763 g	15
Liquid opium	1 g	1
Morphine	190 g	9
Heroin	7 kg 181 g	248
Cannabis herb	499 kg 126 g	185
Cannabis resin	75 kg 180 g	806
Liquid cannabis	2 kg 233 g	34
Cannabis plants	300 kg	4
Amphetamines and other stimulants	102 doses	5
LSD	1 458 doses	36

100b. The decrease in the quantities seized is attributable to the fact that no major individual seizures were made at border-stations during 1983.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale (per kg):	$	US$*/
Cannabis herb	40 000 - 90 000	2 240 - 5 040
Heroin (purity: 20% - 40%)	700 000 - 1 100 000	39 200 - 61 600
Cocaine	600 000 - 1 000 000	33 600 - 56 000
Retail (per g):		
Cannabis herb	70 - 150	3.92 - 8.40
Heroin	1 000 - 3 500	56 - 196
Cocaine	2 500 - 3 000	140 - 168

101c-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 7 471 persons were prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons
Opium	95
Morphine	75
Heroin	1 601
Synthetic narcotics	8
Cocaine	140
Cannabis and cannabis resin	5 039
Amphetamines and other stimulants	188
LSD and other hallucinogens	325

103a-b. No.

104a-b. 328 foreigners were involved in drug offences, the largest numbers being from Germany (Fed. Rep.) - 74; Iran (Islamic Republic of) - 22; Italy - 14; Turkey - 40; Yugoslavia - 33; Switzerland - 27; United Kingdom - 11; United States of America - 12.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Federal Police and Gendarmerie.

106. Specialized units: See paragraph 105. above.

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*/ Rate of exchange: $ 1 = US$ 0.056

107. Co-ordination and exchange of information and joint investigation of cases by law enforcement authorities are determined by laws, decrees and office regulations.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol. Police and Gendarmerie operate under the direct supervision of the "Central Narcotics Department" (Abt. II/8) within the ICPO/Interpol Office, Vienna.

108b-c. -

109a-b. Liason is maintained between Austrian authorities and multilateral working groups in Germany, Fed. Rep. (Wiesbaden, Munich and Stuttgart).

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Kuwait

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V.84-92171

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling

98a-b. Smuggling into the country continued in 1983, while no smuggling out of the country was reported. Modus operandi for transport and concealment remained unchanged.

Trafficking

99. Only small quantities were seized and there was no indication of the formation of organized smuggling or trafficking gangs. However, illicit drug traffic increased, particularly with regard to opium and heroin. Co-operation was strengthened with anti-narcotic officials in other Arab countries and proved to be most successful. Cannabis seizures dropped significantly because of the enforcement of stiff penalties.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	3 kg 167 g	16
Heroin	9 kg 304 g	43
Cocaine	81 g	5
Cannabis herb	890 g	19
Cannabis resin	47 kg 93 g	138
Barbiturates	1 785 doses	9

100b. Stricter law enforcement with more severe penalties led to a decrease in the quantity of cannabis resin and barbiturates seized.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale (per kg):	D	US$*/
Opium (grade A)	3 000	10 320
Opium (grade B)	1 750	6 020
Heroin (grade A)	50 000	172 000
Heroin (grade B)	25 000	86 000
Cannabis (grade A)	1 500	5 160
Cannabis (grade B)	1 000	3 440
Cannabis (grade C)	750	2 580

*/ Rate of exchange: D 1 = US$ 3.44

Retail (per kg):	D	US$*/
Opium (grade A)	4 500	15 480
Opium (grade B)	2 500	8 600
Heroin (grade A)	100 000	344 000
Heroin (grade B)	50 000	172 000
Cannabis (grade A)	2 500	8 600
Cannabis (grade B)	1 500	5 160
Cannabis (grade C)	1 250	4 300

101c. Prices were approximately the same compared with 1982 owing to lack of availability of larger quantities as a result of stronger enforcement action. Most of the drugs seized were of grade 'B' (i.e. of a lower purity).

101d. -

Prosecutions

102. 374 persons were arrested and 244 prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	21	20
Heroin	108	103
Cocaine	5	5
Cannabis	218	198
Barbiturates	22	18

103a-b. -

104a-b. Nationals from the following countries were involved: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America, with regard to opium, heroin, and cannabis; Palestinians were also involved.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Ministry of Interior (Criminal Investigation Department), Customs Authorities and Public Prosecution.

106. Specialized units: Ministry of Interior (Criminal Investigation Department).

107. All information and basic investigations are centralized and dealt with by the Anti-Narcotics Administration of the Criminal Investigation Department and then referred to the Public Attorney for prosecution and other judicial measures.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Kuwait

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CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling

98a-b. Smuggling into the country continued in 1983, while no smuggling out of the country was reported. Modus operandi for transport and concealment remained unchanged.

Trafficking

99. Only small quantities were seized and there was no indication of the formation of organized smuggling or trafficking gangs. However, illicit drug traffic increased, particularly with regard to opium and heroin. Co-operation was strengthened with anti-narcotic officials in other Arab countries and proved to be most successful. Cannabis seizures dropped significantly because of the enforcement of stiff penalties.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	3 kg 167 g	16
Heroin	9 kg 304 g	43
Cocaine	81 g	5
Cannabis herb	890 g	19
Cannabis resin	47 kg 93 g	138
Barbiturates	1 785 doses	9

100b. Stricter law enforcement with more severe penalties led to a decrease in the quantity of cannabis resin and barbiturates seized.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale (per kg):	D	US$*/
Opium (grade A)	3 000	10 320
Opium (grade B)	1 750	6 020
Heroin (grade A)	50 000	172 000
Heroin (grade B)	25 000	86 000
Cannabis (grade A)	1 500	5 160
Cannabis (grade B)	1 000	3 440
Cannabis (grade C)	750	2 580

*/ Rate of exchange: D 1 = US$ 3.44

Retail (per kg):	D	US$*/
Opium (grade A)	4 500	15 480
Opium (grade B)	2 500	8 600
Heroin (grade A)	100 000	344 000
Heroin (grade B)	50 000	172 000
Cannabis (grade A)	2 500	8 600
Cannabis (grade B)	1 500	5 160
Cannabis (grade C)	1 250	4 300

101c. Prices were approximately the same compared with 1982 owing to lack of availability of larger quantities as a result of stronger enforcement action. Most of the drugs seized were of grade 'B' (i.e. of a lower purity).

101d. -

Prosecutions

102. 374 persons were arrested and 244 prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	21	20
Heroin	108	103
Cocaine	5	5
Cannabis	218	198
Barbiturates	22	18

103a-b. -

104a-b. Nationals from the following countries were involved: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America, with regard to opium, heroin, and cannabis; Palestinians were also involved.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Ministry of Interior (Criminal Investigation Department), Customs Authorities and Public Prosecution.

106. Specialized units: Ministry of Interior (Criminal Investigation Department).

107. All information and basic investigations are centralized and dealt with by the Anti-Narcotics Administration of the Criminal Investigation Department and then referred to the Public Attorney for prosecution and other judicial measures.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-c. -

109a-b. Liaison is fully maintained with the Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence Against Crime and its bureaux in all Arab countries, in particular with the Arab Bureau for Narcotic Drugs in Amman (Jordan) and with other countries in the Gulf area through special committees.

Suggestions

110a-b. Rapid exchange of information and increased co-operation between Customs authorities, Police, and other drug law enforcement authorities; the organizaton of special training seminars and courses on drugs.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Togo

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

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V.84-92174

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Small-scale illicit cannabis cultivation was detected in costal areas and in the high plateaux region of the country. Campaigns were launched to mobilize the public to denounce illicit cannabis cultivation.

94a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Cannabis continued to be the main drug appearing in the illicit traffic. Illicit cannabis cultivation also continued to spread, however, only a few plants were detected, growing among other crops. In one case, a person attempted smuggling cannabis out of the country using the President's plane; the drug was seized in Paris.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Cannabis herb	4 kg 258 g	77

100b. The decrease in the total quantity of cannabis herb seized is attributable to the small quantities seized from drug abusers and traffickers and to the detection of only very small-scale illicit cannabis plantations.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b. Wholesale: -

Retail:	CFAF	US$*/
Cannabis herb	100 - 200	0.26 - 0.52 per unit (3-5 g)

101c-d. -

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*/ Rate of exchange: CFAF 1 = US$ 0.0026

Prosecutions

102. 99 persons were arrested and prosecuted in connection with cannabis herb.

103a-b. Predominant groups: 20 - 40 years; mainly farmers and craftsmen.

104a-b. Foreigners involved with cannabis herb: Ghanaians.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1982/7.

Suggestions

110a-b. Drug-related problems should be discussed among officers of national services concerned during sub-regional meetings which should be periodically organized under the aegis of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Hungary

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V.84-92177

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. 500-600 square meters of cannabis plants illicitly cultivated at Budapest and in its suburbs were detected and the plants were seized by the police. The cannabis seeds used by the cultivators were imported from Western countries.

94a-96b. No.

97a-b. 3 kg of dihydrocodeine, 1 kg of codeine and 250 g of glutethimide were diverted through forged prescriptions at Budapest, Veszprem, Pecs and other towns. Two cases of burglary of pharmacies were reported in 1983. The three defendants were found in possession of 2 070 doses of opiates and synthetic narcotics and 4 324 doses of various psychotropic substances, and were arrested by the Police.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Heroin was smuggled into the country packed in plastic bags and internally concealed.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Heroin	3 kg 150 g	3
Cocaine	240 g	1
Cannabis herb	24 kg 150 g	4
Cannabis resin	1 g 500 mg	1

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 13 persons were arrested and 20 prosecuted in connection with the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Morphine	2	-
Heroin	5	-
Other opiates	6	17
Cocaine		1
Cannabis		2

103a-b. -

104a-b. Foreigners involved in drug offences: Americans, Egyptians and Yugoslavs.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1981/49.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

German Democratic Republic

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V.84-92180

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-96b. No.

97a-b. Pethidine (761 doses), methaqualone (560 doses) and piritramide (7 doses) were diverted from licit channels. Ten persons, seven being employees of the Public Health system, provided themselves with narcotic substances, in nine cases for their own consumption and in one for supplying friends.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Smuggling continued to occur through misuse of transit routes and when foreign nationals entered the country as tourists or visitors. In 1983, there were 199 cases involving 140 persons, of whom 92 were in transit, 39 were arriving from Berlin (West) and 9 entered the German Democratic Republic through other frontier crossing points. 80 cases concerned unclaimed property.

The following quantities of narcotic drugs were seized at the airport of Berlin-Schönfeld. In all but one case the drugs seized were intended for Berlin (West).

- 13 cases	- 73 kg 570 g cannabis herb	-	15 persons arriving from Nigeria
- 7 cases	- 1 kg 988 g heroin 274 g morphine	-	7 persons arriving from Pakistan
- 3 cases	- 2 kg 800 g cannabis herb 1 kg 600 g cannabis resin	-	3 persons arriving from Syria
- 2 cases	- 237 g heroin	-	2 persons arriving from Sri Lanka
- 2 cases	- 1 kg 871 g cannabis herb	-	2 persons arriving from Ghana
- 1 case	- 193 g heroin	-	1 person arriving from Turkey
- 1 case	- 1 kg 530 g heroin	-	6 persons arriving from Lebanon
- 1 case	- 2 kg cannabis resin	-	2 persons arriving from India
- 1 case	- 1 kg 850 g cocaine	-	1 person arriving from Argentina

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Opium	5 g 800 mg	1
Morphine	292 g	2
Heroin	7 kg 861 g	24
Cocaine	1 kg 850 g	2
Cannabis herb	99 kg 554 g	92
Cannabis resin	4 kg 396 g	78

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 45 persons were arrested and 55 prosecuted in connection with offences involving the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Morphine	1	1
Heroin	18	18
Synthetic narcotics	-	8
Cocaine	1	1
Cannabis and cannabis resin	25	25
Depressants	-	2

103a-b. Most of those prosecuted were foreigners without any vocational training.

104a-b. Citizens of the following countries were involved: Benin (1 with cannabis), Germany, Fed. Rep. (2 with cannabis and 1 with cocaine), Ghana (6 with cannabis), Lebanon (5 with heroin), Nigeria (12 with cannabis), Pakistan (6 with heroin and 1 with morphine), Sri Lanka (3 with heroin), Syrian Arab Republic (3 with heroin), United Kingdom (1 with cannabis), and 6 stateless persons (3 with cannabis and 3 with heroin).

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1978/11.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Mozambique

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V.84-92210

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Cannabis plants were cultivated illicitly in remote areas far from centres of population. Those involved were nationals of Mozambique.

94a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. -

100a-b. Drugs seized in 1983: -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. -

Prosecutions

102-104b. -

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. -

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Cyprus

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V.84-92213

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Yes.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Heroin	9 kg 716 g	2
Cannabis herb	7 g	1
Cannabis resin	8 325 kg 361 g	23
Liquid cannabis	149 kg 400 g	1

100b. No.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. No reliable information is available on prices; heroin seized was of 52% purity and contained 48% caffeine. Cyprus, owing to its geographical position and to the situation in Lebanon, was mainly used as a transit area.

Prosecutions

102. 38 persons were arrested and prosecuted in connection with offences relating to the following drugs: opium poppies (1); heroin (9); cocaine (1); cannabis and cannabis resin (27).

103a-b. Thirty-six of the persons arrested were male and 31 were between the ages of 25 and 49.

104a-b. Foreign nationals involved in connection with seized drugs: Lebanese (6), Egyptians (4), Australians, Greek and Swiss (2 each), British, Colombians, Italians, Syrians and Uraguayans (1 each).

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1978/5.

Suggestions

110a-b.

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Poland

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V.84-92216

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: -

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a- 95b. No.

96a-b. In various parts of the country, young people prepared decoctions from poppy straw, sometimes achieving an acetylation process, when the end product is colloquially called "Polish heroin". The materials used were the remains of poppy straw.

97a-b. Diversion of 4 780 morphine ampoules from wholesale sources was detected in Kielce.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. One attempt at smuggling heroin from Western to Eastern countries through Poland was detected.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight
Heroin	1 kg 900 g
Other opiates	692 g
Synthetic narcotics	1 kg 697 g
Cannabis plants	23 g
Barbiturates	587 g
Non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers	582 g

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b. Purity is subject to wide variation.

101c-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 285 persons were arrested and 1 769 prosecuted in connection with drug offences.

103a-b. Mainly persons below 25 years of age were involved.

104a-b. Foreigners involved were mostly Sri Lankans with regard to heroin.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1981/38.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Finland

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V.84-92219

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Very small-scale illicit cannabis plantations were detected in Espoo, Hanko and Hollola.

94a-95b. -

96a-b. Illicit manufacture of about 6 kg of amphetamine using the Lencard-reaction was discovered in a clandestine laboratory in Urjala. Chemicals (benzylmethylketon and phenylaceton) used were smuggled in from the Netherlands.

97a-b. Diversion, through thefts from pharmacies and forged prescriptions and leakage from hospitals, was reported in different parts of the country. Some thousands of doses of various medical drugs were involved.

Smuggling

98a-b. Small quantities of drugs, mainly cannabis, were smuggled in directly to abusers for their own consumption.

Trafficking

99. Cannabis abuse was detected in many parts of the country. Pharmaceuticals were also abused, either alone or in combination with alcohol. The majority of the illicit drugs was smuggled into the country from abroad, and in some special cases, Finland was used as a transit area for smuggling narcotic drugs to other parts of Europe.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Morphine	0.1 ml	1
Heroin	90 mg	3
Synthetic narcotics	small quantity	-
Coca leaf	13 g	1
Cannabis	7 kg 180 g	9
Cannabis resin	2 kg 394 g	149
Amphetamines and other stimulants	3 kg 2 g	10
Barbiturates	-	85
LSD	15 doses	1

100b. There were no marked fluctuations during 1983 as compared with the previous year.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b. Wholesale: -

Retail:

	MK	US$*/	
Cannabis	50 - 100	9 - 18	per g
Heroin	2 500 - 3 000	450 - 540	per g
Cocaine	2 000 approx.	360	per g
Amphetamine	300 - 500	54 - 90	per g

101c. -

101d. Diluents and adulterants: sugar of different types.

Prosecutions

102. Not available.

103a-b. No.

104a-b. Twenty foreign citizens were involved in drug offences.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Ministry of Interior (Police); Ministry of Finance (Customs), and Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

106. Specialized units: Ministry of Interior (Police) and Ministry of Finance (Customs).

107. Close and daily co-operation - defined by a decree - exists between Police, Customs and frontier-patrolling authorities.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-109b. -

Suggestions

110a-b. No.

*/ Rate of exchange: MK 1 = US$ 0.18

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Macao

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V.84-92233

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Drugs continued to be smuggled in from Hong Kong, generally by ferry or hydrofoil, for local consumption.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight
Heroin	2 kg 583 g
Liquid opium	15 ml

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b

Wholesale:	Pat	US$*/
Heroin	28 220 - 127 000	3 640 - 16 383 per kg
Retail:		
Heroin	140 - 300	18.06 - 38.70 per unit (1 g 885 mg)

101c. Fluctuations in prices depend on the availability of the drug, the extent of the illicit opium harvest, and effectiveness of police enforcement action.

101d. -

Prosecutions

102. 41 persons were arrested and prosecuted in connection with drug-related offences.

103a-b. Predominant age group: 25 - 29 years.

104a-b. No.

*/ Rate of exchange: Pat 1 = US$ 0.129

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Judicial Police and other Police Authorities.

106. Specialized unit: Judicial Police.

107. -

108a-c. There is an office ensuring liaison on a national basis; it does not form part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol, but uses its channels in specific cases.

109a-b. Liaison exists with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.), Hong Kong Customs Authorities and the Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Yugoslavia

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V.84-92236

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. 1 415 illicitly cultivated cannabis plants were detected and destroyed.

94a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Yes.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	25 kg 134 g	13
Morphine	6 kg	1
Heroin	56 kg 991 g	72
Synthetic narcotics	200 g)	
	1 452 doses)	17
Cocaine	46 g	2
Cannabis	152 kg 100 g	120
Cannabis resin	4 087 kg 372 g	52
Cannabis plants	1 415 plants	77
Cannabis seeds	328 pieces	4
Amphetamines and other stimulants	116 g	1
LSD	463 doses	12

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

	ND	US$*/
Wholesale: -		
Retail (per g):		
Heroin	7 000 - 9 000	84.00 - 108.00
Cannabis resin	1 000 - 1 500	12.00 - 18.00
Cannabis herb	600 - 700	7.20 - 8.40

*/ Rate of exchange: ND 1 = US$ 0.012

101c-d. -

Prosecutions

102. 129 persons were arrested and 185 prosecuted in connection with offences relating to the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	3	8
Morphine	2	2
Heroin	70	76
Synthetic narcotics	-	2
Cocaine	-	1
Cannabis plants and seeds	-	4
Cannabis and cannabis resin	54	85
LSD	-	7

103a-b. -

104a-b. Foreigners from the following countries were involved: Austria, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1981/42.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

New Zealand

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V.84-92239

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NL. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Illicit cultivation of the cannabis plant was detected throughout New Zealand. Helicopter-borne operations and other search activities were launched in order to destroy both illicit cultivation and wild growth of cannabis.

94a-b. No.

95a-b. See 93a-b.

96a-b. Illicit manufacture of morphine and other opiates, cannabis resin and liquid cannabis, phencyclidine and ephedrine was discovered in clandestine laboratories set up in motels and private premises in the urban centres of Auckland and Christchurch. In general only small quantities for personal use were manufactured. Morphine and other opiates were extracted from non-prescription proprietary preparations (Codral Forte tablets). Cannabis resin and liquid cannabis were manufactured from domestic cannabis herb. Illicit manufacture of phencyclidine (PCP) and ephedrine hydrochloride was detected in Auckland. Supplies of precursor chemicals were obtained by purchase from wholesale outlets and the stocks located would have allowed the production of multi-kilo quantities of ephedrine; it is also believed that the person concerned had been producing various synthetic drugs for several years.

97a-b. Prescription drugs were diverted through theft from pharmacies, chemists' shops and warehouses and through forged prescriptions throughout the country.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. In 1983 the predominant means of illegal importation of drugs were post office mails and internal concealment. Several bulk consignments arriving by air- and sea freight were also reported. Traffickers continued to use traditional routes. Southeast Asian and Thai heroin continued to be smuggled into the country either directly or via Australia. The cocaine seized in 1983 was brought in generally directly from the United States of America rather than from South American source countries. Cannabis resin and liquid cannabis were encountered in small quantities throughout the year, the relatively large quantities seized being mainly attributable to two major seizures of liquid cannabis at Wellington and Auckland. An investigation in Wellington resulted in the breaking-up of a well organized syndicate which had imported liquid cannabis from Nepal for several years. In December 1983 two kilos of illegally-imported liquid cannabis were detected in Auckland concealed in a portable organ. Importation of small amounts (up to 100 g) by mail continued to be a popular method of personal supply. A loosely-organized gang using this method was identified in the Taranaki district; heroin seized was analyzed at 79% purity.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity
Opium	1 g 49 mg
Morphine	439 mg
Heroin	338 g 827 mg
Cocaine	207 g 759 mg
Cannabis	315 kg 846 g
Cannabis resin	7 kg 519 g 86 mg
Liquid cannabis	4 kg 745 g 963 mg
Cannabis plants	47 778 plants
Cannabis seeds	183 g 474 mg
LSD	2 441 doses
Other hallucinogens	73 doses

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b

	Wholesale: NZ$	US$*/
Heroin	1600	1 040 per g
	50	32.50 per dose
Cannabis	15	9.75 per dose
	25 - 30	16.25 - 19.50 per bag
	160	104 per oz. (28 g)
	1 400 - 1 600	910 - 1 040 per lb.(454g)
Cannabis (imported)	200 - 250	130 - 163 per oz.
Cannabis resin	200 - 250	130 - 162.50 per g
Liquid cannabis	40 - 75	26 - 48.75 per cap

Retail: Not recorded.

101c-d. -

Prosecutions

102. A total of 19 794 prosecutions, in terms of charges made for drug-related offences, were reported (figures include multiple charges).

	Number of prosecutions
Opium	8
Morphine	25
Heroin	27
Other opiates	20
Cocaine	43
Cannabis plants and seeds	2 286
Cannabis and cannabis resin	17 239
Psychotropic substances	146

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*/ Rate of exchange: NZ$ 1 = US$ 0.65

103a-b. Mainly males between 17 to 30 years were involved.

104a-b. Foreigners from the following countries were involved: Australia, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom, mainly with regard to heroin, but also in respect of cannabis resin.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1982/22.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
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E/IT/1983/18
16 October 1984

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

South Africa

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for 1983 is communicated herewith.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

V.84-92242

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Vast areas of illicit cultivation of cannabis were detected in the provinces of Natal and Eastern and Northern Transvaal. Eradication campaigns are undertaken regularly by the Police, assisted by the Air Force; the plants are uprooted by hand.

94a-b. -

95a-b. Yes, see para. 93a-b.

96a-97b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. In 1983, there was a decrease of methaqualone smuggling into South Africa mainly due to the fact that large quantities destined for the country were confiscated by the police of neighbouring states, and that traffickers were apprehended before entering South Africa. Methaqualone (Mandrax tablets) nevertheless continued to be smuggled into the country by air and sea from India, Europe and Zambia via Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius and Swaziland. Cannabis was smuggled out to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Cannabis, illicitly cultivated in South Africa and neighbouring states, was distributed by road traffic to all parts of the country.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of arrests
Opium	29 g	15
Cocaine	174 g	16
Cannabis plants	655 470 kg	4 098
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	154 349 doses	1 630
LSD	63 doses	15
Other psychotropic substances	37 387 doses	89

100b. In 1983, there was a considerable decrease in the number of Mandrax tablets seized (1982 - 502 562 tablets; 1983 - 154 349 tablets) whereas the number of persons arrested in connection with Mandrax tablets increased from 581 persons in 1982 to 1 650 in 1983.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale:	R	US$*/
Opium	100	97 per g
Cocaine	50 - 100	46.50 - 93 per g
Cannabis herb	200	186 per bag (8 kg)
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	1	0.93 per dose
LSD	6	5.58 per unit

Retail:

Opium	200	186 per g
Cocaine	200 - 250	186 - 232.50 per g
Cannabis herb	2 000	1 860 per bag (8 kg)
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	10 - 12	9.30 - 11.16 per dose
LSD	10 - 12	9.30 - 11.16 per unit

101c. -

101d. Diluents and adulterants: sugar and milk powder.

Prosecutions

102. 42 673 persons were prosecuted in connection with drug offences. See also paragraph 100a.

103a-b. Predominantly adolescents, but also all age groups from all social strata.

104a-b. Foreign citizens from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia were involved in the illicit traffic in methaqualone and cannabis.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: South African Narcotics Bureau.

106. Specialized units: see para. 105 above.

107. The South African Police are assisted by: South African Railway Police; Customs and Excise Department, Department of Health; Department of Prisons; Defence Force Department.

108a-c. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis does not form part of a service responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol; however, it uses its channels and provides it with current information.

109a-b. Liaison exists with ICPO/Interpol; the Customs Union; the United Nations; drug law enforcement authorities of neighbouring countries.

Suggestions

110a-b. -

*/ Rate of exchange: R 1 = US$0.93

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Czechoslovakia

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V.84-92245

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: -

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-95b. No.

96a-b. Illicit manufacture of a small quantity of opiates extracted from commercial drugs was reported.

97a-b. Diversion by theft from pharmacies occurred of preparations containing codeine and ephedrine and, to a limited extent, of those containing morphine and doleine.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Twelve cases of smuggling in personal transportation were reported in 1983.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight	Number of seizures
Heroin	21 g	2
Cannabis	277 g	10

100b. -

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-d. Unknown.

Prosecutions

102. 28 persons were arrested in connection with drug offences: 1 with heroin, 4 with cannabis and cannabis resin and 23 with amphetamines and other stimulants.

103a-b. Those arrested were tourists from Western countries, mainly those engaged in commerce.

104a-b. Nationals of the following countries were involved: Italy with heroin; Austria, Denmark and the United Kingdom with cannabis resin.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105-109b. See E/IT/1982/26.

Suggestions

110a-b.

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ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Malaysia

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V.84-92248

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1983)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-92b. No.

93a-b. Illicit cultivation of cannabis plants estimated at about one acre in extent was detected in Bruas, Perak; Tiang Dua, Melaka; and Dangi, Negeri Sembilan.

94a-95b. No.

96a-b. In Penang, a total of 16 kg 330 g of heroin was illicitly manufactured in clandestine laboratories located on private premises and in jungle areas. Acetic anhydride and simple equipment were obtained from local sources.

97a-b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. Opium, heroin, and cannabis were smuggled from Thailand and redistributed within the country from Penang. Some drugs were also sent by air to Sarawak (northern part of Borneo). Cannabis was also brought in from the Philippines (Sulu Island) and Indonesia by fishing and trading boats. The drugs were concealed in secret compartments of motor vehicles and boats; couriers were also used.

100a. Drugs seized in 1983:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	151 kg 330 g	750
Morphine	9 kg 320 g	56
Heroin	200 kg 80 g	8 977
Cannabis herb	386 kg 370 g	1 064
Psychotropic substances	25 045 doses	-

100b. In 1983, the Government of Malaysia declared illicit drug traffic a security problem. As a result, intensified enforcement at entry and exit points was undertaken; this led to an increase in the quantity of most drugs seized.

Prices and purity of illicit drugs

101a-b. Wholesale (per kg):

	M$	US$*/
Raw opium	2 000 - 3 000	860 - 1 290
Morphine	9 000 - 10 000	3 870 - 4 300
Heroin No. 3	10 000 - 14 000	4 300 - 6 020
Heroin No. 4	24 000 - 30 000	10 320 - 12 900
Cannabis	350 - 480	150.50 - 206.40
Psychotropic substances	1.50 - 2.00	0.65 - 0.86 (per dose)

Retail:

Opium	4 - 7	1.72 - 3.01 per dose
Morphine	3 - 4	1.29 - 1.72 per dose
Heroin No. 3	8 - 11	3.44 - 4.73 per unit (0.06g)
Cannabis	3 - 5	1.29 - 2.15 per cigarette

101c. -

101d. Adulterants or diluents: caffeine and sugar.

Prosecutions

102. 10 847 persons were arrested and 10 769 prosecuted in connection with offences relating to the following drugs:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	750	739
Morphine	56	56
Heroin	8 977	8 920
Cannabis plants and seeds	2	2
Cannabis and cannabis resin	1 062	1 052

Note: Figures concerning heroin and cannabis and cannabis resin also include those for the arrest and prosecution of drug addicts.

103a-b. No.

104a-b. Citizens of Australia, Burma, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Thailand, and the United States of America were involved, mainly with heroin, cannabis and opium.

*/ Rate of exchange: M$ 1 = US$ 0.43

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Royal Malaysian Police and Royal Malaysian Customs and Excise.

106. Specialized units: see paragraph 105 above.

107. Co-ordination is provided by a bilateral agency arrangement and the Joint Border Anti-Smuggling Unit.

108a. The office ensuring liaison on a national basis forms part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol.

108b-c. No.

109a-b. Liaison with regional organizations is maintained with the Central Narcotics Board (Singapore), the Office of Narcotics Control Board (Thailand), the Drug Enforcement Agency (USA) and the Australian Narcotics Bureau.

Suggestions

110a-b. The following were suggested:

a) devise a more effective system for exchange of information;
b) encourage uniformity in certain significant drug legislation, e.g. access to or confiscation of financial assets, bank accounts and property of traffickers and their syndicates;
c) exercise more pressure and leverage on drug producing countries.